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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

Research and Analysis Branch

Appendix to

R & A #788, Section III, appendix

SURVEY OF GREATER GERMANY

R & A #788, appendix

Date February 15, 1943

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APPENDIX TO PARAGRAPH 17, E, 2.

POLISH GROUPS INSIDE GREATER GERMANY, 1942

Upper Silesians
(Slazacy, Oberschlesier)

Located in general area between Oppeln, Kattowitz and Teschen. 1.7 million (German estimate) to 2.1 million (Polish estimate) of which 1.3 million are in former Polish Silesia.

Occupations	History	Remarks
50% industrial (mining and smelting); mostly working-class.	Politically separate from Poland since 1335, Habsburg subjects 1526-1740; Prussian subjects 1740-1921; divided between Germany and Poland by plebiscite 1921-1939.	Practically all Roman Catholics; 98% literate. Majority understand German. Native tongue ("Water Polish") is a Polish dialect. Germans have exaggerated distinctly between Upper Silesians and other Poles. Nazi policy is to assimilate rather than deport them.

Other Poles in Gau Oberschlesien

Located in eastern belt of districts from Blachownia to Saybusch.

1,250,000.

Occupations	History	Remarks
65% peasant, except in mining centers (Dabrowa, Bedzin, Chrzanow and Sosnowiec).	Russian and Austrian subjects to 1918; Polish citizens to 1939.	Practically all Roman Catholics. German understood by a small minority.

Poznanians

Located in western half of Gau Wartheland. 1,750,000.

Occupations	History	Remarks
50% agriculture, 20% industrial (mostly in the city of Posen).	Prussian subjects, 1815-1919, and main objects of Germanization and expropriation. Polish citizens 1919-1939.	Roman Catholic. 97% literate. Intensely anti-German from long experience. Majority, even among humbler rural population, understand German. Some French and English also understood.

Lodzers

Located in eastern half of Gau Wartheland. 1,750,000.

Occupations	History	Remarks
50% agricultural, 30% industrial workers (Litzmannstadt textile industry)	Prussian subjects, 1815-1915; Polish citizens, 1919-1939. Rapidly industrialized during 19th century.	Roman Catholic except for 200,000 Jews (mostly in Litzmannstadt ghetto). A minority (chiefly in Litzmannstadt) understand German.

Pomorzians

Located in Gau Westpreussen. 600,000.

Occupations	History	Remarks
50% agricultural, 20% industrial, (pre-war Gdynia, Bydgoszcz, etc.)	Prussian subjects, 1772-1919, and subjected to same Germanization as Posen Poles. Polish citizens, 1919-1939.	Roman Catholic; 95% literate. Anti-German from long experience. Majority understand German.

Kassubes
(Kaszuby, Kaschuben)

Located in hinterland northwest of Danzig, and Hel peninsula.

150,000.

Occupations	History	Remarks
Farming and fishing	Prussian subjects, 1772-1919; Polish citizens, 1919-1939.	Roman Catholic. Speak a dialect of Polish, but understand German. Not nationalistic. Nazi policy;- to assimilate rather than deport them.

Marienwerder Poles

Located in area between Stuhm and Marienwerder (Gau Westpreussen).

20,000 (German census of 1925).

Occupations	History	Remarks
Agricultural.	Same as Pomorzians, but left under German rule, 1919-1939, by plebiscite.	Roman Catholic.

Lipno-Rypin Poles

Located in Leipe and Rippin districts just east of Thorn. 200,000.

Occupations	History	Remarks
Mostly poor peasants.	Russian subjects, 1815-1915; Polish citizens, 1919-1939.	Roman Catholic. Few understand any language but Polish.

Masurians
(Mazurzy, Masuren)

Located in lake district between Lyck and Allenstein (Gau Ostpreussen).

Between 100,000 and 200,000.

Occupations	History	Remarks
Agriculture	Under German rule and separated from Polish cultural life since the 14th century.	Speak a distinct Polish dialect. Protestant since the Reformation era. Nationally passive, tend to be loyal Prussians, and are so treated by the Nazi government.

Other Poles annexed to East Prussia

Located in Regierungsbezirk Zichenau; and in Suwalki district. 800,000.

Occupations	History	Remarks
Agriculture.	Russian subjects, 1815-1915. Polish citizens, 1919-1939.	Roman Catholic. 77% literate.

21. Labor Conditions

APPENDIX I

WAGE SCALES

1. Wage rates vary from West to East in Germany, much as they change from North to South in the United States. In the highly-industrialized West and Central Sections, including the Rhineland, Westfalia, Lower Rhine region, Saarland-Palatinate, Lower Saxony, and the Northmark, unskilled workers average 80-84 Pfennigs hourly. A similarly high wage is paid in the Central Elbe area, the location of newly-developed browncoal mining and armament industries. In Southwest Germany, Hesse, Thuringia, Saxony, and Brandenburg, wages for unskilled workers fall to 75-79 Pfennigs per hour. In Bavaria, hourly wages are 70-74 Pfennigs; in Pomerania, East Prussia and Danzig they are 65-69 Pfennigs. Lower Silesian unskilled workers receive only 60-64 Pfennigs, and wages in Upper Silesia are even lower than this. The Sudetenland wage structure is divided into the regions around Eger (Cheb), paying 65-69 Pfennigs, around Aussig (Usti), averaging 70-74 Pfennigs hourly, and surrounding Troppau, where wages are even lower than in Silesia. The Bohemian-Moravian Protectorate pays approximately the same wage as Upper Silesia. West Prussia (the Polish Corridor region) has hourly wage rates of only 50-54 Pfennigs for unskilled labor, a rate which may be depressed further by the effect of the new special tariff for Polish laborers.

In Austria the wage differential runs in the opposite direction, from East to West. The Gau Vienna (excluding the city of Vienna) pays 89 Pfennigs, Lower Danube wages are 80-84 Pfennigs, and Upper Danube, Corinthia, and Styria pay only 70-74.

City wages in the metropolises of the Reich are exceptions from these averages. Hamburg pays its unskilled labor 93 Pfennigs per hour, Berlin pays 90 Pfennigs, and Vienna hourly rates average 89 Pfennigs.

2. Although women are under Nazi wage theory entitled to equal pay for equal work, a pronounced differential exists between their wages and the wages of men. In industries where women have been working for a long time, historical discriminations giving them wages 10-40% below those of men have in general been preserved by the Nazis. Industries which they are now entering for the first time are instructed to assume until other evidence accumulates to the contrary that women will be 20% less productive than male workers, and accordingly pay them about 75% of the wages of men. Piecework rates are the same for all workers regardless of sex. As part of the Nazi population policy, women must take special paid vacations of 12-18 days when their husbands are home on leave from the army.

3. The following table gives average hourly wages in December 1941 for upper age groups, within the 1939 boundaries of the Reich, for a number of industries. These are, of course, official averages, and must therefore be used with caution. Figures are in Reichspfennigs, or hundredths of a Reichsmark. The Reichspfennig is nominally equivalent to two-fifths of a U. S. cent, but its actual purchasing power is probably no greater than one-fourth of a cent.

Average Hourly Wage Rates in the Upper Age Groups in Germany, December 1941

Industry	Average hourly wage rates(in pfennigs)				
	Males			Females	
	Skilled workers	Semi Skilled workers	Helpers	Skilled and semi-skilled workers	Helpers
All industries.....	80.8	70.2	63.9	51.9	44.5
Hard-coal mining.....	95.5	----	60.5	----	----
Lignite (brown coal) mining.....	75.8	71.0	67.4	----	----
Metalworking.....	79.4	72.0	62.4	----	46.9
Chemicals.....	88.0	72.1	----	----	47.5
Building trades.....	84.4	----	67.7	----	----
Paper making.....	75.9	----	57.3	----	38.6
Paper products.....	92.9	83.8	69.0	52.7	43.0
Printing trades.....	96.1	----	79.7	----	48.8
Woodworking.....	79.6	66.7	61.2	----	----
Ceramics.....	70.8	----	58.9	43.4	36.1
Textiles.....	65.6	65.6	54.9	51.5	40.8
Worsted-yarn spinning..	72.1	72.1	56.5	46.5	40.6
Woolens.....	63.4	63.4	54.9	53.8	41.9
Cotton.....	65.2	65.2	54.1	53.4	40.7
Linen.....	61.1	61.1	51.0	46.8	37.9
Silk.....	58.4	58.4	54.5	51.4	41.9
Clothing.....	74.1	----	----	48.4	----
Tailoring, men's.....	74.0	----	----	----	----
Tailoring, women's.....	----	----	----	50.9	----
Outer clothing men's...	73.8	----	----	50.5	----
Outer clothing women's.	----	----	----	54.9	----
Work clothes.....	----	----	----	41.8	----
Shoes.....	79.2	79.2	----	59.9	----
Brewing.....	105.1	----	92.9	----	59.8
Confectionery.....	80.8	----	69.1	----	46.1
Railways.....	85.4	75.7	72.8	----	----
Post Office.....	80.4	74.2	67.0	----	----
Nondurable (consumption) goods.....	73.9	----	61.8	----	----
All industries and trades	79.7	69.8	63.3	51.9	44.5
Transportation and communications...	84.7	75.5	71.9	----	----

21. Labor Conditions

APPENDIX II

Labor Front Organization

1. The organization of the Labor Front is one of the most haphazard ever formed by any bureaucracy. This is in all probability intentional. As originally created in 1933 the Labor Front was very similar to the old trade union type of organization. This lasted only until the end of the year, when reorganization was undertaken with the express purpose of eliminating all vestiges of the trade union form and spirit. Jurisdictional lines and functional procedures remain confused in the Labor Front, in order to prevent the development of recognizable channels of protest and dissatisfaction.

2. The most striking characteristic of the Labor Front organization is the complete domination by the Nazi Party at all levels. The Labor Front is constituted as an "Attached Group" of the Party. Its officials are almost always Party members. The local "Orts", "Kreis" and "Gau" leaders of the Labor Front are "attached to the staff" of the corresponding "Orts", "Kreis", and "Gau" Party leaders.

3. In the Central Office of the Labor Front are about two dozen functional bureaus, dealing with such fields as relations with the armed forces, women workers, propaganda, etc., seventeen "Professional" Bureaus (Fachamt), acting as central offices for the Reich Plant Communities, a Strength through Joy office with six bureaus concerned with sports, leisure time, travel, etc. and a "Central Office for Finance" with nine bureaus.

4. Each lower territorial unit, in the Gau, Kreis, and Ort, duplicates most or all of these divisions, at least in theory. In addition, the seventeen Reich Plant Communities have special officials for each of the functions carried on by the two dozen central

bureaus, as well as representatives on the staff of each of the territorial units in which their industries are represented.

5. The bureau structure, however, is unimportant. Actual command in almost all cases is in the hands of the National, Gau, Kreis and Ort leaders, who draw on the national and local bureaus for technical assistance and routine work.

6. Fourteen school-estates (Schulungsburg), scattered throughout the country, train Labor Front leaders. They are somewhat similar to the Party Ordensburg leadership system, except that they deal with adults and are run mainly for summer courses.

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21. Labor Conditions

APPENDIX III

Labor Front Property

Banking and insurance:-

Bank der Deutschen Arbeit (Capital 25,000,000 RM). The fourth largest bank in Germany. Has the following subsidiaries:

Thirty-five branches, including Kattowitz, Prague, Krakow, Riga and Paris
Bank Voor Nederlandsche Arbeid (3,000,000 Dutch Florins)
Banque de Travail S.A., Brussels (10,000,000 Belgian francs)
Ostdeutsche Privatbank, A.G., Danzig (6,000,000 RM); former Danziger Privat-Aktien Bank; has branches in Occupied Poland.
Georg Fromberg & Co., A.G. - several "Aryanized" German banks combined.
Volksfuersorge Lebensversicherungs - A.G. der D.A.F. (25,000,000 RM) Has Austrian and Sudeten subsidiaries, and the following foreign subsidiaries:
Ungarische Lebens-Und Rentenversicherungs Anstalt (Budapest). N.V. De Centrale Arbeides Lebensverzekerings MY., The Hague. Constantia-Vie, Constantia-Capitalisation and Constantia-Accidents, Brussels
Life Insurance Department of the Polish Postal Savings Bank
Deutsche Sachversicherungs - A.G. (7,000,000 RM)
Hamburg-Bremer Rueckversicherungs A.G. (3,000,000 RM)
Die Deutscher Ring Lebensversicherungs A.G. Der D.A.F., Hamburg (3,000,000 RM) has two Austrian and two German Deutscher Ring insurance subsidiaries and Towarstwo Ubezpieczen Vita-Kotwicz S.A. (Poland)

Housing:-

Deutsche Bau, A.G. (5,000,000 RM)
Bauhilfe Der D.A.F.
Sonderbau G. m. b. H. Der D.A.F.
Kaerntner Ziegelwerke G. m. b. H. (Austria)
42 "Neue Heimat" Gemeinnoutzige Wohnungs - Und Siedlungs Gesellschaft der D.A.F. IM Gau . . .G.m.b.H. (Total capital 80,000,000 RM)
"Gehag" A.G.

Nazi Economic Tasks:-

Stettiner Vulkanwerft A.G. (Shipbuilding)
Volkswagenwerke G.m.b.H. ("People's Car" works)
Gemeinschaftswerke der D.A.F., G.m.b.H. with the following subsidiaries (all formerly the property of the German cooperatives)
Deutsche Grosseinkaufgesellschaft G.m.b.H.
Waren Ein-Und Ausfuhr G.m.b.H.
G-W Industriebetriebe G.m.b.H.
Grosseinkaufsgesellschaft Oesterreichische Konsumvereine
Deutsche Transport G.m.b.H.

"Sevag" Saarlaendische Ein-Und Verkaufs-Gesellschaft A.G. (Had "special tasks"in the campaign for the Saarland.)

Propaganda and Publishings:-

Deutsche Nationaltheater A.G.
Verlag Der D.A.F., G.m.b.H. with the following subsidiaries:
Buchmeister Verlag G.m.b.H., Berlin
Wiener Verlags-Gesellschaft G.m.b.H., Vienna
Die August Pries G.m.b.H., Leipzig. Oriental and foreign language press
Buchdruckwerkstaette G.m.b.H., Berlin
Die Grossbuchbinderei Franz Wermke, Berlin
Lehrmittelzentrale Der D.A.F. G.m.b.H., Berlin
Hanseatische Verlag A.G., Hamburg. War economics and social science subjects
Albert Langen/Georg Mueller Verlag, Munich

21. Labor Conditions

APPENDIX IV

Number and location of foreign workers

(Number of foreign workers is estimated in each case, excluding prisoners except where noted.)

BELGIUM . . . . . .Number: 300,000
Principal occupations: Building (35,000), metal trades (43,000), munitions, mining (15,000), textile (27,000).
Known locations: Metal workers: Cologne (especially Ford Plant), Hamburg, Bremen, Munich, Essen (Krupps), Dornier works at Friedrichshafen, Daimler-Benz at Genzhagen, AEG plant in Berlin
Textile: Chemnitz and Berlin
Miners: 13,000 in Westphalia, 2,000 bargemen on Weser, Elbe, Oder and Vistula. Flemish workers in Berlin and Magdeburg. Flemish volunteers used as prison camp guards in Russia.

BULGARIA. . . . . .Number: Over 19,000
Principal occupations: Seasonal agricultural (7,000), building (5,000), mining (3,000), industrial (3,000), shipyard and dock (1,000).
Known locations: Sudeten, Vienna, South Germany and Austria, Ruhr. Some building workers in Magdeburg district and Berlin. Dock-workers in Hamburg area.

CROATS. . . . . .Number: 100,000
Principal occupations: Agriculture (25,000), mining (10,000), forestry, metal workers.
Known locations: Southern Germany and Austria, 10,000 in the Ruhr, 100 miners at Altehasse mine in Sprockhovel.

CZECHS (from Protectorate). . . . . .Number: 140,000 with Germans asking for 100,000 more
Principal occupations: Metal workers (36,000), mining (21,000), agriculture (21,000), building workers(41,000), textiles (11,000).
Known locations: Braunschweig, Falkensee, Hamburg, Hannover, Stettin, Kiel, Linz near Hermann Goering Works (15,000), Schaffhausen, Buxtehude, Koenigsberg, Ambi-Joachimsthal factory in Berlin, 13,000 in Cologne, Ruhr, Saar, Bayerische Motorenwerke in Munich, Daimler-Benz at Genzhagen. Miners in Upper Silesia.

DENMARK . . . . . .Number: 30,000
Principal occupations: Building, dock-workers, hotel, metal (7,000), agriculture.
Known locations: Metal workers: Essen factories, Pomeranian Munitions Works, Mariendorf district of Berlin (2,000), Heinckel Works in Rostock (3,000), Focke-Wulf in Wesermuende (1,700),

Norddeutsche Metal Refinery.
Building and dock workers: Hamburg (9,000, Bremen (1,200), Wesermuende-Kiel (6,000), Luebeck (3,000) Rostock, Munich, Leipzig.
Hotel and restaurant workers in Baltic resorts, especially Gdynia. Transit station for Danish workers going to Germany is at Flensburg, near railroad station.

ESTONIA. . . . . Number: Including Lavia and Lithuania, estimated at 60,000, mostly from Estonia

Principal occupations: Agriculture
Known locations: Danzig area.

FINLAND. . . . . Number: 3,000

Principal occupations: Seamen and industrial.
Known locations: Berlin.

FRANCE . . . . . Number: 167,000, including 30,000 women; 4-500,000 prisoners working. Germans asking 350,000 more. 106,000 of civilian labor from Paris area.

Principal occupations: Building, metal (65,000), waiters, miscellaneous service, miners (9,000), textiles (6,000).
Known locations: Metal: Aachen, Hannover, Focke-Wulf plant at Wesermuende, Gdynia, AEG plant in Berlin, 50,000 near Krupp plant; Dornier Works at Friedrichshafen; Daimler-Benz at Genzhagen.
Building workers: Kiel Rhine 8,000 at Bremen, 9,000 waiters, etc. in Berlin. Restaurant workers on railroads. Railroad men: 1,200, of whom 700 in southwest near Basel, Switzerland. Under 26,000 prisoners in Baden. Camp of women factory workers at Mecklenburg. 350 prisoners in Munich woodworking factory. Prisoners at Posen, Strykow, Schieratz and constructing road in Tyrol. French in the Berlin area total 30,000.

GREECE . . . . . Number: 26,000

Principal occupations: None on agriculture.
Known locations: South German and Austrian industry. Especially Graz, Vienna, Munich, Sudetenland and Wuerttemberg.

HOLLAND. . . . . Number: 250,000. Also 38,000 in occupied France.

Principal occupations: Building (60,371), unskilled (48,163), metal (25,692), transportation (21,323), farming (17,228), textiles (15,640), food industries (6,773), iron, coal and peat mining (6,520), servants (5,263), dockworkers.

Known locations: Metal workers: Saar and Ruhr (especially Krupps) Leipzig, several thousand near Cologne, Dornier Works at Friedrichshafen, Bren Gun Works at Brno, Tillmann & Co., Cologne, Alfred Schroeder, Berlin; Dutch medical men at Polish base hospitals. Textile: near Dresden; Building workers: Vienna and Metz(Lorraine). Dockworkers: Wilhelmshafen. Chemical: I. G. Farben at Ludwigshafen; 50,000 near Dutch border in Germany, 38,000 in Occupied France with Todt organization. Craftsmen in Posen. Camp of 950 near Braunschweig.

HUNGARY. . . . . Number: 35,000

Principal occupations: Agriculture, metals (6,000).
Known locations: Ruhr, 14,000 in agriculture in Styria, Ober-und Untordonau, Arms factories in Vienna.

ITALY. . . . . Number: Nearly 400,000

Principal occupations: Miners (25,000), agriculture (60,000), workers in aircraft and automobile factories (10%), chemical, and textile (18,000), metal workers (91,000), building trades (21,000).
Known locations: Metal workers: 40,000 in Ruhr, Cologne and Aachen (particularly at Krupps, Ford-Fallersleben). Junkers at Dessau, Bayerische Motorenwerke at Munich, Siemens Schuckert, Zeiss and AEG at Berlin. Magnestic Werke at Munich, Bussing Works at Brunswick, Heinckel at Rostock, Dornier Works at Friedrichshafen, Bren Gun Works, Goering Works at Salzgitter. Aircraft specialists at Leipzig(300), Aschersleben (200), Magdeburg (100). 3,000 at Skoda-Pilsen, 300 at Krupp-Kalisch and 18,000 in Goering Steel Works, Linz. Miners: Goering mines at Fallersleben, 12,000 in Dortmund-Bochum area. Textile and chemical in Dresden and Leipzig. Chemical at I. G. Farben, Ludwigshafen, 30,000, mostly building trades, in Vienna. Building workers at Schwandorf near Nobworch, 21,000 in Saar. Hotel workers, Saxony and Bavaria. Labor camp at Watenstedt, (Brunswick). At Louna-Werke, Merseburg.

LATVIA . . . . . Number: See Estonia

Principal occupations: Women factory workers at Lübeck, Kiel, Rostock, Hamburg.
Known locations: Schleswig-Holstein.

LITHUANIA. . . . . Number: At least 16,800. See Estonia.

Principal occupations: Agriculture.
Known locations: Camp at Schlochau, Pomerania. East Prussian agriculture. Saxony arms industries. German shipping in Baltic. Hesse-Nassau.

NORWAY . . . . . Number: 3,000, with Germans seeking 60,000.

Principal occupations: Unskilled factory, agriculture.
Known locations: Sassnitz.

POLAND. . . . . .Number: At least 1,340,000
Principal occupations: Agriculture, textiles (24,000), road construction, heavy work, 15,000 skilled metal workers, mining.
Known locations: Agriculture: Ober-und Unterdonau, East Prussia. Miners: Upper Silesia and 17,000 in Ruhr. Factory workers: Ruhr, Cologne, Saar, 100 at Krupp-Kalisch plant, textile workers at Chemnitz.

PORTUGAL. . . . . .Number: 100

RUMANIA . . . . . .Number: 23,000
Principal occupations: Agriculture.

RUSSIA. . . . . .Number: Likely to be 1,200,000, probably including some prisoners. Minimum for civilian labor is 500,000.
Principal occupations: Mining, heavy work, agriculture.
Known locations: 100,000 miners in the Ruhr. Russian metal workers at Essen. 2,000 prisoners in Baden. Prisoners of war loading coal in Bremen and Hamburg harbors. A camp in Bremen is located on the Osterholzer Heerstrasse. Women cooks and maids in Berlin restaurants and hotels. Women in agriculture near Halle.

SLOVAKIA. . . . . .Number: 80,000
Principal occupations: Miners (6,000), unskilled metal workers (11,000), agriculture (55,000), textile (2,000).
Known locations: Miners in Alsace-Lorraine and Luxemburg, Austria, Sudetenland. Silesia (unskilled metal workers), Bremen, Bavaria, Saxony.

SPAIN . . . . . .Number: 10,600. Germany has been promised 100,000.
Principal occupations: Agricultural (2/3), miners, textile, transportation.
Known locations: Ship carpenters in Kiel area. Building workers in Bitterfeld, Metal workers in Genz (Saxony) and Gdynia, 63 in Feinmechanische Werke, Burg B/M.

SWEDEN. . . . . .Number: 1,200
Principal occupations: Skilled workers.

SWITZERLAND. . . . . .Number: 17-20,000

Principal occupations: Arms and munitions - almost all.

Known locations: Rhine and Sudeten arms plants, Krupps at Essen, Swiss medical men at Polish base hospitals.

YOUGOSLAVIA. . . . . .Number: 150,000, (including Croats listed above). Another 50,000 in German-occupied countries, not counting those in Italy. Also 175,000 prisoners of war are held by Germany.

Principal occupations: Miners, agriculture, building workers (22,000).

Known locations: 12,000 coal miners in Silesia, prisoners constructing road in Tyrol from Germany to Austria.

Due to its large size, the following document has been filmed in segments. The order of the segments is as follows: left to right, top to bottom.

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS, SECTS AND SOCIETIES IN THE REICH ACCORDING TO NSDAP GAUE

NSDAP Districts (Gaue)	Population as of May 17, 1939	NUMBER OF THE TOTAL POPULATION; RELIGIOUS GROUPS										PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION					
		Church Membership, Religious Societies or Religious-Ideology Fraternities	Membership in the Evangelical State or Free Church	Membership in the Roman Catholic Church including the United Rite	Other denominations	Universal Christians	Hebrew Faith	Memberships in other non-Christian Societies and Strictly Religious-Ideology Fraternities	Theists (Gottgläubige)	Atheists (Glaubenslose)	Unclassified (Ohne Angabe)	Percentage of Population Members of Evangelical State or Free Church	Percentage of Population Members of Roman Catholic Church	Percentage of Population in other Religious Societies and Strictly Religious-Ideology Fraternities	Percentage of Population Universal Christians	Percentage of Population Theists (Gottgläubige)	Percentage of Population Atheists and Unclassified
Baden [1]	2,456,904	2,398,412	935,590	1,431,806	31,016	17,697	8,951	4,368	45,473	11,962	1,057	38.1	58.3	1.3	0.7	1.8	0.5
Bayerische Ostmark	2,329,493	2,316,694	535,068	1,777,832	3,794	1,834	1,499	461	10,183	2,329	287	23.0	76.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1
Berlin	4,321,521	3,622,601	3,026,436	486,367	109,798	24,480	78,713	6,605	438,931	257,505	2,484	70.0	11.3	2.5	0.6	10.2	6.0
Danzig-Westpreussen [2]	293,568	286,526	214,779	69,267	2,480	1,966	132	382	5,388	1,581	73	73.2	23.6	0.8	0.7	1.8	0.6
Düsseldorf	2,250,062	2,067,914	850,187	1,201,492	16,235	9,134	5,426	1,675	134,665	46,463	1,020	37.8	53.4	0.7	0.4	6.0	2.1
Essen	1,914,931	1,787,017	721,311	1,042,960	22,746	17,148	3,336	2,262	102,475	25,108	331	37.7	54.5	1.2	0.9	5.3	1.3
Franken	1,061,190	1,032,664	713,960	311,776	6,928	2,176	3,523	1,229	21,061	7,269	196	67.3	29.4	0.6	0.2	2.0	0.7
Halle-Merseburg	1,554,355	1,483,452	1,396,743	78,702	8,007	6,331	564	1,112	48,316	21,748	839	89.9	5.1	0.5	0.4	3.1	1.4
Hamburg	1,698,388	1,469,215	1,346,113	99,759	23,343	8,686	8,438	6,219	127,759	100,443	971	79.2	5.9	1.4	0.5	7.5	6.0
Hessen-Nassau	3,069,601	2,942,901	1,885,528	1,009,337	48,036	14,782	22,775	10,479	96,047	29,072	1,581	61.4	32.9	1.6	0.5	3.1	1.0
Kärnten	439,721	426,864	35,778	390,183	903	740	21	142	11,460	1,325	72	8.2	88.7	0.2	0.2	2.6	0.3
Köln-Aachen [3]	2,335,632	2,246,915	334,820	1,890,101	21,994	9,758	11,525	711	74,684	13,427	606	14.3	80.9	1.0	0.4	3.2	0.6
Kurhessen	954,174	932,397	761,083	162,829	8,485	4,017	3,725	743	18,982	2,613	182	79.7	17.1	0.9	0.4	2.0	0.3
Magdeburg-Anhalt	1,778,753	1,685,527	1,550,191	121,753	13,583	8,879	1,627	3,077	59,874	31,860	1,492	87.1	6.8	0.8	0.5	3.4	1.9
Mainfranken	822,453	816,879	150,593	662.197	4,089	409	3,461	219	4,426	1,112	36	18.3	80.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.2
Mark Brandenburg	2,912,388	2,769,694	2,521,112	226,841	21,741	14,964	3,636	3,141	97,288	43,512	1,894	86.6	7.8	0.7	0.5	3.3	1.6
Mecklenburg	876,412	844,607	786,102	53,745	4,760	3,016	275	1,469	27,154	4,504	147	89.7	6.1	0.6	0.3	3.1	0.5
Moselland [3a]	1,327,170	1,309,036	298,979	1,004,158	5,899	1,894	3,486	519	15,951	1,947	236	22.5	75.7	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.2
München-Oberbayern	1,896,554	1,849,481	183,887	1,653,404	12,190	4,829	4,873	2,488	35,848	10,756	469	9.7	87.2	0.6	0.3	1.9	0.6
Niederdonau	1,671,458	1,647,688	51,890	1,591,054	4,744	3,013	1,620	111	18,254	5,339	177	3.1	95.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.3
Niederschlesien	3,224,427	3,104,577	2,142,920	937,267	24,390	8,536	12,314	3,540	81,736	37,256	858	66.5	29.1	0.7	0.3	2.5	1.2
Oberdonau	1,018,721	1,001,313	34,775	964,070	2,468	2,225	92	151	14,773	2,499	136	3.4	94.6	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.3
Oberschlesien [4]	1,563,925	1,552,403	151,296	1,393,983	7,124	2,742	4,159	223	10,150	1,236	136	9.7	89.1	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.1
Ost-Hannover	1,033,728	1,005,046	948,544	50,851	5,651	3,391	413	1,847	19,065	9,117	500	91.8	4.9	0.6	0.3	1.8	0.9
Ostpreussen [5]	2,119,879	2,087,886	1,751.591	311,404	24,891	19,945	2,915	2,031	25,709	5,832	452	82.6	14.7	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.3
Pommern	2,330,445	2,271,406	2,092.108	160,718	18,580	12,262	3,283	3,035	47,980	10,570	489	89.8	6.9	0.8	0.5	2.0	0.5
Protectorate [5a]	6,800,000	--------	1,030,000	5,033,000	23,000 [8]	------	87,000	------	------	------ [9]	610,000	15.2	74.2	---	---	---	8.9
Sachsen	5,185,329	4,747,164	4,474,590	235,026	37,548	24,170	7,017	6,361	276,272	160,228	1,665	86.3	4.6	0.7	0.5	5.3	3.1
Salzburg	253,618	243,542	7,996	234,161	1,385	1,285	21	79	9,220	758	98	3.2	92.3	0.6	0.5	3.6	0.3
Schleswig-Holstein	1,538,888	1,447,541	1,379,280	58,948	9,313	4,147	596	4,570	65,166	25,209	972	89.6	3.8	0.6	0.3	4.3	1.7
Schwaben	925,601	915,670	125,527	785,015	5,128	3,525	1,328	275	7,493	2,354	84	13.6	84.8	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.3
Steiermark	1,107,039	1,048,431	71,926	972,884	3,621	3,082	348	191	53,728	4,712	168	6.5	87.9	0.3	0.3	4.9	0.4
Sudetenland	2,919,648	2,783,594	158,340	2,582,176	43,078	41,203	1,638	237	39,078	96,680	296	5.4	88.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	3.3
Süd-Hannover-Braunschweig	2,094,943	1,971,271	1,700,477	251,550	19,244	12,270	3,911	3,063	81,087	41,617	968	81.2	12.0	0.9	0.6	3.9	2.0
Thüringen	2,041,983	2,235,280	2,023,180	196,898	15,202	9,784	2,420	2,998	122,434	42,826	1,443	84.2	8.2	0.6	0.4	5.1	1.9
Tirol-Vorarlberg	478,292	470,649	10,313	459,703	633	546	34	53	6,700	777	166	2.2	96.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.2
Wartheland [6]	4,693,722	--------	--------	--------	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	---	---	---	---
Weser-Ems	1,797.708	1,724,566	1,241,702	472,214	10,650	5,562	2,448	2,640	53,826	18,441	875	69.1	26.2	0.6	0.3	3.0	1.1
Westfalen-Nord	2,784,435	2,705,243	1,234,309	1,448,435	22,499	16,575	4,270	1,654	58,731	19,979	482	44.3	52.0	0.8	0.6	2.1	0.8
Westfalen-Süd	2,648,852	2,483,843	1,328,617	1,131,820	23,406	18,062	3,781	1,563	128,995	35,121	893	50.1	42.7	0.9	0.7	4.9	1.4
Westmark [7]	1,839,160	1,798,220	769,419	1,018,878	9,923	6,579	2,232	1,112	31,192	9,184	564	41.8	55.4	0.6	0.4	1.7	0.5
Wien	1,912,608	1,748,633	136,698	1,498,060	113,875	31,161	82,077	637	122,894	40,889	192	7.2	78.3	6.0	1.6	6.4	2.1
Württemberg-Hohenzollern	2,928,301	2,851,704	1,822,031	989,513	40,160	33,234	4,711	2,215	62,967	12,725	905	62.2	33.8	1.4	1.1	2.1	0.5

1) The total figure for Baden does not include the territory of Alsace. Population 1,219,341; Protestants 255,064; Roman Catholic 87,760.

2) Without Danzig and the incorporated area of the Ostgebiete.

3) The total figure for Köln-Aachen does not include the territories of Eupen and Malmedy. Population 69,800.

3a) The total figure for Moselland does not include the territory of Luxemburg. Population 301,367; Protestants 3,216; Roman Catholics 284,450.

4) Without the incorporated area of the Ostgebiete.

5) Ibid.

5a) On the basis of the 1930 Czechoslovak census the population for the Protectorate (i.e. Bohemia and Moravia) was approximately 6,800,000. According to a 1940 Administrative count the total population for the Protectorate is 7,380,000.

6) Of the total population of Wartheland the number of Poles remaining there at present is between 3,600,000 and 3,700,000--including approximately 150,000 Jews--which leaves approximately 1,000,000 Germans in the Gau. The population is predominately Roman Catholic. The German segment is largely Protestant.

7) The total figure for Westmark does not include the territory of Lorraine. Population 692,246; Protestants 33,981; Roman Catholics 623,358.

8) Included in this total are the 17,000 Orthodox of which there are 11,000 in Bohemia and 6,000 in Moravia.

9) Of the 610,000 of unclassified confession some are atheists.

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APPENDIX TO PARAGRAPH 24 - RELIGION

A. Hierarchy and Organization of the Roman Catholic Church.

Germany

The ecclesiastical Province of Paderborn includes:

Archdiocese of Paderborn; Archbishop: Dr. C. Klein

Diocese of Fulda; Bishop: Dr. J. B. Dietz

Diocese of Hildesheim; Bishop: Dr. J. G. Machens

The ecclesiastical Province of Munich and Freising includes:

Archdiocese of Munich-Freising: Archbishop: Cardinal von Faulhaber(1)

Diocese of Augsburg; Bishop: Kumpfmueller

Diocese of Regensburg; Bishop: Dr. M. Buchberger

Diocese of Passau; Bishop: Dr. S. Landersdorfer

The ecclesiastical Province of Bamberg includes:

Archdiocese of Bamberg; Archbishop: Dr. L. Ritter von Hauck

Diocese of Wurzburg; Bishop: J. J. Ehrenfried

Diocese of Speyer; Bishop: Dr. I. Sebastian

Diocese of Eichstaett; Bishop: Dr. M. Rackl

The ecclesiastical Province of Breslau includes:

Archdiocese of Breslau; Archbishop: Cardinal Bertram(1)
seat at Frauenburg

Diocese of Ermland; Bishop: M. M. Kaller
seat at Frauenburg

Diocese of Berlin; Bishop: Dr. K. Von Preysing-Lichtenegg-Moos(1)

Prelate at Schneidemuhl:(2) Dr. F. Hartz

The ecclesiastical Province of Freiburg includes:

Archdiocese of Freiburg in Breisgau; Archbishop: Dr. K. Groeber(3)

Diocese of Mainz; Bishop: Dr. A. Stohr

Diocese of Rottenburg; Bishop: Dr. J. B. Sproll(1)

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(1) Strong opponent of Nazi suppression of Christianity.
(2) Under the jurisdiction of the Holy See.
(3) Until September 1935 tried to support the Third Reich; since that date has been a most staunch opponent of Nazi policies and tactics with regard to Christianity.

The ecclesiastical Province of Cologne includes:

Archdiocese of Cologne; Archbishop: Monseigneur Josef Prings

Diocese of Trier; Bishop: Bornewasser

Diocese of Muenster; Bishop: Dr. C. A. von Galen(1)

Diocese of Osnabruck; Bishop: Dr. W. Berning

Diocese of Limburg; Bishop: Dr. Hilfrich

Diocese of Aachen; Apostolic Administrator: Dr. Straeter

The ecclesiastical diocese of Meissen is directly under the jurisdiction of the Holy See.

Diocese of Meissen; Bishop: P. Legge
seat at Bautzen

The ecclesiastical Province of Olmuetz includes (for German population):

Archdiocese of Olmuetz; Head: Nathan, Vicar General at Brannitz-Silesia

Diocese of Bruenn; Head: Linke, Vicar General at Nikolsburg - Lower Danube

The ecclesiastical Province of Prague includes (for German population):

Archdiocese of Prague; Head: Bock, Vicar General at Schlackenwerth, Sudetengau

Diocese of Koeniggraetz; Head: Popp, Vicar General at Trautenau, Sudetengau

Diocese of Leitmeritz; Bishop: Dr. A. Weber, at Leitmeritz, Sudetengau

Diocese of Budweis; Head: Vicar General Coadjutor Dr. Dominik Kaindl at Hohenfurth, Bavarian Ostmark

Austria

The ecclesiastical Province of Vienna includes:

Archdiocese of Vienna; Archbishop: Cardinal Innitzer(2)

Diocese of St. Poelten; Bishop: M. Memlauer

Diocese of Linz; Bishop: Dr. J. M. Gfoellner(1)

Diocese of Burgenland - seat at Sauerbrunn; Head: Apostolic Administrator - the Archbishop of Vienna, Cardinal Innitzer

---

(1) Strong opponent of Nazi suppression of Christianity.
(2) Until 1938 a strong sympathizer of Nazism; since then has opposed the regime's religious oppressions.

The ecclesiastical Province of Salzburg includes:

Archdiocese of Salzburg; Archbishop: Dr. Waitz, Primate and Prince Archbishop of Austria.(1)

Diocese of Gurk (Thal)
Seat at Klagenfurt; Bishop: Dr. A. Rohracher

Diocese of Seckau - seat at Gratz; Bishop: Dr. F. Pawlikowski

Diocese of Innsbruck; Head: P. Rusch, the Apostolic Administrator for Tyrol and Vorarlberg.

West-Prussia

The independent Diocese of Danzig; Bishop: C. M. Splett

Warthegau(2)

The ecclesiastical Province of Gnesen-Posen includes:

Archdiocese of Gnesen-Posen (seat vacant as of March, 1941)

Diocese of Kulm (Chełmno), seat at Pelplin; Apostolic Administrator, Bishop Splett of Danzig

Diocese of Leslau (Włocławek, seat vacant as of March, 1941)

Diocese of other ecclesiastical Provinces which fall within the Gau boundaries:(3)

Diocese of Plock (of the ecclesiastical Province of Warsaw)
Bishop: Antoni Juljan Nowowiejski

Diocese of Litzmannstadt (Lodz, of the ecclesiastical Province of Warsaw) Bishop: Wlodzimierz Jasinski

Diocese of Warsaw (of the ecclesiastical Province of Warsaw)
Auxiliary Bishop: Antoni Szlagowski

Diocese of Czestochowa (of the ecclesiastical Province of Cracow) Bishop: Theodor Kubina

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(1) Tried to reconcile position of Austrian Catholicism with Nazism; later became strongly anti-Nazi; his death reported in U. S. newspapers of June 23, 1942.

(2) In a recent report to the Vatican, Cardinal Hlond, Primate of Poland stated that the following seven Catholic diocese in Occupied Poland have been "liquidated": Posen, Gnesen, Kulm (Pomorze), Lodz, Plock, Wlaclawek and Katowice (in Upper Silesia, in the Archdiocese of Breslau).

(3) i.e., the Archbishopric seats of which are within the Government-General.

Protectorate(1)

The ecclesiastical Province of Olmütz (for Czech population) includes:

Archdiocese of Olmütz: Archbishop, Leopoldo Precan

Diocese of Brunn: Bishop, Joseph Kupka

The ecclesiastical Province of Prague (for Czech population) includes:

Archdiocese of Prague: Archbishop, Cardinal Kaspar(2)

Diocese of Budweis (seat vacant as of March 1941)

Diocese of Königgratz: Bishop, M. Picha

Diocese of Leitmeritz: Bishop, Dr. A. Weber(3)

Alsace and Lorraine(4)

Lorraine is in the diocese of Metz. Bishop: Josef Heintz

Alsace is in the diocese of Strassbourg. Bishop: Charles Josef Eugene Ruch

Luxembourg(4)

Luxembourg is in the diocese of Luxembourg. Bishop: Joseph (Giuseppe) Phillipe

Eupen and Malmedy

Eupen and Malmedy are in the diocese of Liege. Bishop of Liege: Monsignor Louis-Joseph Kerkhofs

German Military Forces

Roman Catholic Bishop (Feldbishof): J. Rarkowski

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(1) The territories embraced in the ecclesiastical Provinces of Olmuetz and Prague are the same as those mentioned above for Provinces (Church) in Germany proper (i.e. the Altreich); but there is a dual hierarchical jurisdiction and administrative set-up. Nominally the Archbishop of Olmuetz has authority over all the German parts supervised by the Vicars General at Branitz-Silesia and at Nikolsburg-Lower Danube. Likewise the Archbishop of Prague exercises power over the Vicars General at Schlackenwerth, Trautenau, Leitmeritz and Hohenfurth (Bavarian Ostmark).

(2) Cardinal Kaspar died April 21, 1941. There is no available information regarding his successor. The spokesman of Czech Catholics in Bohemia is Kulac, Chancellor of the Prague Consistory.

(3) For the small part of the diocese that is in the Protectorate Dr. Adolf Selbicky is the Vicar General with his seat at Libochovice on the Egar.

(4) Under the jurisdiction of the Holy See.

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B. Structural Organization of the Reich Evangelical Church.

Reich Ministry of Church Affairs(1); Berlin

Director of the Chancellery: Dr. F. Werner, President of the Supreme Council of the German Evangelical Church, Berlin

Head of the Office of Foreign Affairs: Bishop Heckel

Within the Reich Evangelical Church are the following churches:

Evangelical Church of the Old Prussian Union (Altpreussische Union)

Supreme Council of the Evangelical Church

President: Dr. F. Werner

Subordinate to the Supreme Council of the Evangelical Church are the Consistories (each under pro-Nazi clergy) at:

Konnigsberg, East Prussia

Berlin, Mark Brandenburg

Stettin, Pommerania

Schneidemuhl (for territory bordering on Posen and West Prussia)

Breslau, Silesia

Magdeburg, (Province of Saxony)

Muenster, Westphalia

Düsseldorf, Rhine Province

Danzig, Danzig-West Prussia

Posen, Posen (part of Reich Warthegau)

Stolberg Consistory in Stolberg, Harz

Stolberg Consistory in Rossla, Harz

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(1) The position of Ludwig Mueller, Reichsbishop of the Reich Government Church 1933-35 ceased to be effective on February 9, 1935, but he still retains title and salary. On July 19, 1935, the post of Reich Minister of Church Affairs was created with Hans Kerrl (died Dec. 1941) as the first office holder with the duty of carrying out the Reich Church policy, i.e. to bring the Protestant Churches under State control. Kerrl issued decrees in 1935-1937-1938 which made it clear that he had taken over the government of the German Evangelical Church. The responsible authority under him was Dr. Werner whose power since the Minister's death may have increased in scope - a colleague of Ludwig Mueller, a strong German Christian. Both Dr. Werner and Bishop Heckel are German Christians.

National Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Saxony
Administration Office (Landeskirchenamt), Dresden
President and Superior Ecclesiastical Councillor:
Dr. Klotsche
Bishop: Koch

National Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Hanover(1)
Bishop: Marahrens(2)

National Evangelical Church of Württemberg
seat at Stuttgart(1)
Bishop: Dr. Wurm(2)

National Evangelical Church of Nassau-Hesse
seat at Darmstadt
President of the Chancellery: Kipper
Bishop: Dr. Dietrich (dismissed)(3)

National Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Bavaria(1)
(i.e., west of the Rhine)
seat at Munich
Bishop: Dr. Meiser(2)

National Evangelical Church of Thuringia(4)
seat at Eisenach
Bishop: Sasse

National Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Schleswig-Holstein
seat at Kiel
President of the Administration Office: Kinder(4)
Bishop: Paulsen

National Evangelical-Luthern Church of Hamburg
Bishop: Tuegel

National Evangelical-Protestant Church (United) of Baden
seat at Karlsruhe
Bishop: Dr. J. Kuchlewein(4)

National Evangelical Church of Electoral Hesse-Waldeck
seat at Kassel
President of the Church Committee and
Pastor of the Church: Dr. Happich

National Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Mecklenburg(5)
seat at Schwerin
Bishop: Schultz

National Christian Protestant-Evangelical Church (United)
of the Palatinate (Pfaelzische Landeskirche)
seat at Speyer
Bishop: Diehl

---

(1) Anti-German Christian and strongly pro-confessional.
(2) Eminent opponent of Reichskirche on the grounds that the latter extols the Führer Prinzip, invalidates the Gospel and binds the clergy to the Reich Church Government instead of to Christ.
(3) Formerly a member of Ludwig Mueller's Council of Bishops and most probably German Christian.
(4) German Christian
(5) Strong area of German Christians

National Evangelical Lutheran Church of Brunswick
seat of Wolfenbuettel
Bishop: Dr. Johnsen

National Evangelical Church of Anhalt
seat at Dessau
Superior Ecclesiastical Councillor: Wilkendorf

Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Oldenburg
seat at Oldenburg
Bishop: Volkers

Evangelical Church of Bremen
Bishop: Dr. Weidemann (dismissed)

National Evangelical-Reformed Church of the Province of Hanover.
seat at Aurich
Superintendent: Dr. Hollweg

National Church of Lippe
seat at Detmold
Landesuperintendent: Professor Neuser (dismissed)

Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Luebeck (City)
Bishop: Balzer

National Evangelican-Lutheran Church of the Territory of Luebeck
seat at Eutin, Holstein
Provost: Kieckbusch

Austria

Evangelical (of the Confession of Augsburg) and Calvinist Church of Austria(1)
Superintendent: Dr. Liptak

Sudetenland

German Evangelical Church of Sudetenland(2)
President of Ecclesiastical Affairs: Dr. Wehrenfinnig

Protectorate

German Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren of Bohemia and Moravia
Head: Dr. Josef Kronek, Senior Moderator of the Synod at Prague.

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(1) Austrian Protestantism generally follows more closely the methods of the German Christians than those of the Confessional Front.

(2) Sudeten Protestants have followed somewhat the same line as the Austrian Protestants.

Czechoslovak State Church
Patriarch: Dr. Gustav Prochazka (died early 1942)

Alsace and Lorraine

Lutheran Church of Alsace and Lorraine
President: Hopfner

Reformed Church of Alsace and Lorraine
President: Bartholme

Luxembourg

Protestant Church of Augsburg and Helvetian Confessions
Pastor: Jacoby

Eupen and Malmedy

Synod of the union of the Protestant-Evangelical Church at Brabant (Synod for all Belgium)
President: I. Buse

Church of Eupen
Pastor Bivort

Church at Verviers (district in which Malmedy is located)
Pastor Rochat

German Military Forces

Evangelical Bishop (Feldbishof): Dr. Dorhmann

Paragraph 25. Public Order, Police and the Elite Guard (SS.)

APPENDIX

Part 1

The Higher Police Authorities (die Höheren Polizeibehörden)

in Germany.

Anhalt

The State Governor (Reichsstatthalter) in Braunschweig and Anhalt - State Government (Landesregierung) Anhalt - in Dessau.

Baden

The Ministry of Interior (Ministerium des Innern) in Karlsruhe.

Bavaria

The District Presidents (Regierungspräsidenten) in

Ansbach	Munich	Regensburg	Speyer
Augsburg	(München)	(Ratisbon)	Würzburg

Braunschweig (Brunswick)

The Ministry of Interior (Ministerium des Innern) in Braunschweig.

Bremen

The Ruling Mayor (Regierender Bürgermeister) in Bremen.

Carinthia (Reichsgau Kärnten)

The District President (Regierungspräsident) as representative of the State Governor in Klagenfurt.

Lower Danube (Reichsgau Niederdonau)

The State Governor in Vienna.

Upper Danube (Reichsgau Oberdonau)

The State Governor in Linz.

Danzig - West Prussia (Reichsgau Danzig - Westpreussen)

The District Presidents in

Bromberg	Danzig	Marienwerder

Hamburg

The State Governor (Reichsstatthalter) in Hamburg - State Administration (Staatsverwaltung) - in Hamburg.

Paragraph 25. Public Order, Police and the Elite Guard (SS.)

APPENDIX

Part 1

Hessen

The State Governor (Reichsstatthalter) in Hessen - State Government (Landesregierung) - in Darmstadt.

Lippe

The State Governor in Lippe and Schaumburg-Lippe - State Government Lippe - in Detmold.

Mecklenburg

The State Ministry (Staatsministerium) - Department of Interior (Abt. Inneres) - in Schwerin.

Oldenburg

The Ministry of Interior (Ministerium des Innern) in Oldenburg.

Prussia

The District Presidents (Regierungspräsidenten) in

Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle)	Hildesheim	Oppeln
Allenstein	Kassel	Osnabrück
Arnsberg	Kattowitz	Potsdam
Aurich	Koblenz	Schleswig
Breslau	Königsberg i. Pr.	Schneidemühl
Cologne (Köln)	Köslin	Sigmaringen
Düsseldorf	Liegnitz	Stade
Erfurt	Lüneburg	Stettin
Frankfurt a.d.O.	Magdeburg	Trier
Gumbinnen	Merseburg	Wiesbaden
Hanover	Minden i. W.	Zichenau
	Münster i. W.	

The Police President in Berlin.

Saarland

The Reich Commissar for Saarland at Saarbrücken.

Salzburg (Reichsgau Salzburg)

The State Governor (Reichsstatthalter) in Salzburg.

Saxony

Chemnitz	Dresden	Leipzig	Zwickau

Schaumburg-Lippe

The State government in Bückeburg.

Paragraph 25. Public Order, Police and the Elite Guard (SS.)

APPENDIX

Part 1

Styria (Reichsgau Steiermark)

The State Governor in Graz.

Sudetenland (Reichsgau Sudetenland)

The District Presidents in

Aussig Karlsbad Troppau

Thuringia (Thüringen)

The Ministry of Interior (Ministerium des Innern) in Weimar.

Tyrol (Reichsgau Tirol mit Vorarlberg)

The State Governor in Innsbruck.

Vienna (Reichsgau Wien)

The State Governor (Reichsstatthalter) in Vienna.

Wartheland (Reichsgau Wartheland)

The District Presidents in

Hohensalza Litzmannstadt (Lodz) Posen

Württemberg

The Ministry of Interior (Innenministerium) in Stuttgart.

Part 2

State Police Administration Units
(Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen)
August 1, 1941

P - Police Presidio (Polizeipräsidium.) D - Police Direction (Polizeidirektion.) O - Police Office (Polizeiamt.) L - State Police Unit directed by a Land Councilor (Landrat.)

Aachen (P)	Aussig (P)	Bitterfeld (D)	Bremen (P)
Altenburg (D)	Baden-Baden (D)	Bochum (P)	Breslau (P)
Augsburg (P)	Berlin (P)	Braunschweig (P)	Bromberg (P)

Paragraph 25. Public Order, Police and the Elite Guard (SS.)

APPENDIX

Part 2

Brüx (P)
Chemnitz (P)
Cologne (Köln) (P)
Cuxhaven (D)
Danzig (P)
Darmstadt (P)
Dessau (P)
Dortmund (P)
Dresden (P)
Duisburg (P)
Düsseldorf (P)
Ebingen (O)
Elbing (P)
Erfurt (P)
Essen (P)
Esslingen (D)
Flensburg (D)
Frankfurt/Main (P)
Frankfurt/Oder (D)
Freiburg i.Br.(P)
Friedrichshafen (D)
Gera (D)
Giessen (D)
Gleiwitz (P)
Göppingen (O)
Gotenhafen (P) (Gdynia)
Gotha (D)
Graudenz (D)
Graz (P)

Halle (P)
Hamburg (P)
Hamm (D)
Hanau (D)
Hannover (P)
Heidelberg (D)
Heidenheim (O)
Heilbronn (D)
Hof (D)
Innsbruck (D)
Jena (D)
Kaiserslautern (D)
Karlsbad (D)
Karlsruhe (P)
Kassel (P)
Kattowitz (P)
Kehl (L)
Kiel (P)
Klagenfurt (D)
Koblenz (P)
Königsberg (P)
Konstanz (L)
Lahr (L)
Leoben (D)
Leipzig (P)
Leslau (D)
Linz (P)
Litzmannstadt (P)
Lörrach (L)

Ludwigsburg (D)
Ludwigshafen (P)
Lübeck (P)
Luxemburg (D)
Magdeburg (P)
Mannheim (P)
Mainz (P)
Marburg a/D. (D)
Memel (D)
Metz (P)
M.Gladbach-Rheydt (P)
Mülhausen (P)
München (P) (Munich)
Münster (P)
Nürnberg-Fürth (P)
Oberhausen (P)
Offenbach (D)
Offenburg (L)
Oppeln (P)
Pforzheim (D)
Plauen (P)
Posen (P)
Potsdam (P)
Rastatt (L)
Recklinghausen (P)
Regensburg (D)
Reichenberg (P)
Reutlingen (O)

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APPENDIX

Part 2

Rostock (P)	Thorn (D)	Wiener-Neustadt (D)
Saarbrücken (P)	Tilsit (D)	Wiesbaden (P)
Salzburg (D)	Troppau (D)	Wilhelmshaven (P)
Schramberg (O)	Tübingen (O)	Wittenberg (D)
Schwäb.-Gmünd (O)	Tuttlingen (O)	Worms (D)
Schwenningen (O)	Ulm (D)	Wuppertal (P)
Sosnowitz (P)	Waldenburg (P)	Würzburg (P)
Stettin (P)	Waldshut (L)	Zella-Mehlis (O)
St. Pölten (D)	Weimar (P)	Znaim (D)
Strassburg (P)	Weissenfels (P)	Zweibrücken (O)
Stuttgart (P)	Wesermünde (P)	Zwickau (P)
Suhl (D)	Wien (P) (Vienna)	

Part 3

The State Criminal Police, Summer 1940
(Staatliche Kriminalpolizei)

The names of cities with supervisory Main Branches of the State Criminal Police (Kriminalpolizeileitstellen) are underscored. The names of cities with ordinary Branches (Kriminalpolizeistellen) are listed without any special designation. (A) is appended to the names of cities in which the functions of the Criminal Police are performed by a Criminal Department (Kriminalabteilung) attached to the local State Police Administration Unit (Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung).

Aachen	Baden-Baden (A)	Braunschweig	Bruchsal (A)
Altenburg (A)	Berlin	Bremen	Brüx (A)
Augsburg	Bitterfeld (A)	Breslau	Chemnitz
Aussig (A)	Bochum	Bromberg	Cologne (Köln)

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Part 3

Cuxhaven (A)

Danzig

Darmstadt

Dessau

Dortmund

Dresden

Duisburg (A)

Düsseldorf

Ebingen (A)

Elbing (A)

Erfurt

Essen

Esslingen (A)

Flensburg

Frankfurt a/M

Frankfurt a.d.O.

Freiburg (A)

Friedrichshafen (A)

Gera (A)

Giessen (A)

Gleiwitz (A)

Gmünd (A)

Göppingen (A)

Gotenhafen (A)
(Gdynia)

Gotha (A)

Graudenz

Graz

Halle

Hamburg

Hamm (A)

Hanau (A)

Hannover

Heidelberg (A)

Heidenheim (A)

Heilbronn (A)

Hof (A)

Hohensalza

Innsbruck

Jena (A)

Kaiserslautern (A)

Kalisch (A)

Karlsbad

Karlsruhe

Kassel

Kattowitz

Kehl (A)

Kiel

Klagenfurt

Koblenz (A)

Königsberg

Konstanz (A)

Lahr (A)

Leipzig

Leslau (A)

Linz

Litzmannstadt
(Lodz)

Lörrach (A)

Lübeck (A)

Ludwigsburg (A)

Ludwigshafen

Magdeburg

Mainz (A)

Memel (A)

M.-Gladbach (A)

München
(Munich)

Münster (A)

Nürnberg

Oberhausen (A)

Offenbach (A)

Offenburg (A)

Oppeln

Pforzheim (A)

Plauen

Posen

Potsdam (A)

Prag
(Prague)

Rastatt (A)

Recklinghausen

Regensburg

Reichenberg

Reutlingen (A)

Rostock (A)

Saarbrücken

Salzburg

Schneidemühl

Schramberg (A)

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Part 3

Schwenningen(A)
Schwerin
Speyer (A)
St. Pölten (A)
Stettin
Stuttgart
Suhl (A)
Thorn (A)
Tilsit
Troppau
Tübingen (A)
Ulm a.d.D. (A)
Vienna (Wien)
Villingen (A)
Waldenburg, Schl. (A)
Waldshut (A)
Weimar
Weissenfels (A)
Wesermünde (A)
Wiener-Neustadt (A)
Wiesbaden (A)
Wilhelmshaven
Wittenberg (A)
Worms (A)
Wuppertal
Wurzburg
Zella-Mehlis (A)
Zichenau
Znaim (A)
Zweibrücken (A)
Zwickau

Part 4

The State Police and Secret State Police, Summer 1940
(Staatspolizei and Geheime Staatspolizei)

The Main Branches of the State Police (Staatspolizeileitstellen) are underscored. The remaining cities have ordinary Branches of the State Police (Staatspolizeistellen).

Aachen
Allenstein
Augsburg
Berlin
Bielefeld
Braunschweig
Bremen
Breslau
Bromberg
Brünn
Chemnitz
Cologne (Köln)
Danzig
Darmstadt
Dessau
Dortmund
Dresden
Düsseldorf
Erfurt
Frankfurt a/M
Frankfurt a.d.O.
Graudenz
Graz
Halle a.d.S.
Hamburg
Hannover
Hildesheim

Paragraph 25. Public Order, Police and the Elite Guard (SS.)

APPENDIX

Part 4

Hohensalza	Lüneburg	Salzburg
Innsbruck	Magdeburg	Schneidemühl
Karlsbad	München (Munich)	Schwerin i.M.
Karlsruhe	Münster	Stettin
Kassel	Neustadt a.d.W.	Stuttgart
Kattowitz	Nürnberg-Fürth	Tilsit
Kiel	Oppeln	Trier
Klagenfurt	Osnabrück	Troppau
Koblenz	Plauen i.V.	Vienna (Wien)
Königsberg	Posen	Weimar
Köslin	Potsdam	Wesermünde
Leipzig	Prag (Prague)	Wilhelmshaven
Liegnitz	Regensburg	Würzburg
Linz	Reichenberg	Zichenau
Litzmannstadt	Saarbrücken	

Part 5

Fire Protection Police (Feuerschutzpolizei)

At the beginning of 1942, units of the Fire Protection Police were located in:

Aachen	Bremen	Dortmund
Augsburg	Breslau	Dresden
Berlin	Bromberg	Duisburg
Beuthen	Chemnitz	Düsseldorf
Bielefeld	Cologne (Köln)	Elbing
Bochum	Danzig	Erfurt
Brandenburg	Darmstadt	Essen
Braunschweig	Dessau	Flensburg

Paragraph 25. Public Order, Police and the Elite Guard (SS.)

APPENDIX

Part 5

Frankfurt a.M.	Königshütte	Oldenburg
Frankfurt a.d.O.	Krefeld	Osnabrück
Gelsenkirchen	Leipzig	Plauen
Gleiwitz	Liegnitz	Posen
Görlitz	Linz	Potsdam
Gotenhafen (Gdynia)	Litzmannstadt (Lodz)	Regensburg
Graz	Ludwigshafen	Remscheid
Guben	Lübeck	Rostock
Hagen	Magdeburg	Saarbrücken
Halberstadt	Mainz	Schwerin
Halle	Mannheim	Sosnowitz
Hamburg	Memel	Stettin
Hannover	Mülhausen	Stuttgart
Hindenburg (OS.)	Mülheim	Stralsund
Innsbruck	München (Munich)	Strassburg
Karlsruhe	München-Gladbach	Thorn
Kassel	Münster	Tilsit
Kattowitz	Neumünster	Vienna (Wien)
Kiel	Nürnberg	Wesermünde
Klagenfurt	Oberhausen	Wiesbaden
Königsberg (Pr)	Offenbach a.M.	Wilhelmshaven
		Wuppertal
		Zwickau

Paragraph 25. Public Order, Police and the Elite Guard (SS.)

APPENDIX

Part 6

SS Foot Regiments (early 1941)

No. of SS Regiment (SS-Standarte)	X = Existence Verified	No. of Military Corps Area	SS Main Section *	SS Section	Name	Location and Other Data (Units of a single SS-Standarte or Regiment are located often in several cities. Thus the 10th SS Company or Sturm of the 3rd Regt. in Nürnberg is found in the nearby city of Fürth.)
1	X	VII	S	I	Carl Laforce	Munich
1	X	VII	S	I	Julius Schreck	Munich
2						
3	X					Nürnberg, 10 Co. - Fürth i. B.
4						
5						
6	X	III	Sp.	III	Eduard Felsen	Berlin
7	X				Friedrich Schlegel	
8						
9						
10	X					Zweibrücken
11	X	XVII	D	XXXI	Planetta	Vienna
12	X	XI	C			Co. 6-Bad Salzdetfurth/ Hildesheim
13	X	V	SW			Stuttgart
14						
15						
16						
17						
18	X	I	NE			
19	X	VI	W			
20	X				Fritz Weitzel	
21						
22	X					Co. 10-Rostock, Lübz/ Meckl.
23						
24	X	X	N	XIV		Co. 10-Leer/East Friesland
25	X	III	Sp	XII		
26	X	IV	El	XVIII		Co. 4-Leuna
27	X	III	Sp	XII		
28	X	IV	El	XVIII		Co. 1/Res./ near Halle
29	X					Kempten (Allgäu)
30	X	VI	W			
31						
32						
33						
34						
35	X					Ferndorf/Kreis Siegen
36	X	XX	V			Danzig, Neustadt/W. Pr./ Contains some Baltic Germans

* SS Main Sections: Northeast-NE, Baltic-B, Spree-Sp, Elbe-El, Southwest-SW, West-W, South-S, Southeast-SE, Fulda-Werra-FW, North Sea-N, Central-C, Rhine-R, Main-Ma, Danube-D, Alpenland-A, Vistula-V, Warthe-Wa.

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APPENDIX

Part 6

37						
38						
39						
40						
41	X					
42	X	III	Sp	III	Fritz Schultz	Berlin-Neukölln
44	X	III	Sp	XXIII		Berlin-Steglitz
45						
46	X					
47						
48	X					Leipzig (?)
49	X		C			
50	X	X	N	XX		Flensburg, Lutzhöft
51						
52	X					Krems on the Danube
53	X					
54	X	III	Sp	XII		Landsberg/Wartho
55	X	X	N	XIV		
56	X	VI	W			
57						
58	X	VI	W			Co. 7 - Bonn
59	X				Loeper	
60	X	I	NE			
61	X	I	NE			
62						
63						
64	X	VI	W			München-Gladbach
65	X					Schönau/Schwarzwald
66	X	I	NE			
67						
68						
69	X	VI	W			
70	X					
71						
72	X					
73						
74						
75	X	III	Sp	III		
76	X					
77						
78						
79						
80	X	III	Sp	III		Berlin-Oberschönweide, Berlin-Britz, mentioned also as SS-Sec. XXIII
81						
82	X	VI	W			
83	X					Co. 5-Alsfeld in Oberhessen
84						
85						
86						
87	X					Co. 12-Bludenz/Vorarlberg
88	X	X	N	XIV		
89	X	XXXI	D	XVII	Holzweber	Vienna
90						

Erratum - SS Regiment 43: not yet identified.

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APPENDIX

Part 6

91						
92						
93						
94	X					Fohnsdorf in Simk(Styria)
95	X					Litzmannstadt (?)
96						
97						
98	X					Gr. Heilendorf/Ostsudeten
99	X					Brünn
100	X	IX	FW	XXXVII		
101	X					Co. 11-Falkenau/ Eger, Sudetenland
102						
103	X					Aussig/Sudetengau Co. 3 - Leitmeritz
104	X					Co. 1 - Stroppau, Co. 2 - Troppau
105	X	I	NE			
106						
107	X					Brünn, Iglau-Leitmeritz
108	X					Prague-Streschowitz
109	X	XXI	Wa			Co. 11 - Posen, Co. 1, Wiesengrund, Kr. Jarotschin
110						
111						
112						
113						
114						
115						
116						
117	X					Konitz/Danzig-W.Pr.
118						
119	X					Marienwerder
120						
121						
122						
123						
124	X					Neu-Oderberg/Upper Silesia or Kaaden/ Sudetengau

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APPENDIX

Part 6

SS Mounted Regiments (SS-Reiterstandarten) 1940

R1	X	I	NE			
R2	X					
R3						
R4						
R5	X					
R6	X					
R7	X					
R8	X	VI	W			
R9	X	X	N	XIV		
R10						
R11						
R12						
R13						
R14	X					
R15	X					
R16	X					
R17	X					
R18						
R19						
R20	X					